

NOTES AND NEWS

Is *Dudleya parva* (CRASSULACEAE) TRULY IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY?—In describing *Dudleya bettinae*, Hoover (Leaf. W. Bot. 10:186–187. 1965) reported two small colonies of *Dudleya parva* Rose & Davidson near Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County, California along San Bernardo Creek and near the mouth of Chorro Creek. The species was known previously from two localities in Ventura County. The seeming disjunction of over 300 km makes one wonder about the identity of the northern plant.

Herbarium specimens of the *Dudleya* from San Bernardo Creek (Hoover 9101 CAS, DS, UC; Nakai 614 CAS, LA, SD) seem similar to specimens of *D. parva* from Ventura County [(Conejo Grade, Davidson 3535 (Bullard), (Isotype: UC); Arroyo Santa Rosa, Moran 2066 (CAS, DS, UC); Moran 3074 (DS, UC); Nakai 611 (CAS, LA, SD)]: They differ in having a thicker caudex and narrower leaves. When living material is compared, they are quite different. In the description and illustrations published by Moran (Des. Pl. Life 20:137–140. 1948) and in wild and cultivated plants of *D. parva* from Arroyo Santa Rosa, the roots are constricted at irregular intervals; the caudex branches laterally, especially from the base; leaves are linear to oblanceolate, turgid though relatively flat, slightly glaucous, often tinged purple especially near the base, withering and deciduous by early summer. In the *Dudleya* from San Bernardo Creek, on the other hand, the roots lack constrictions; the caudex is somewhat thicker and branches “dichotomously”; leaves are linear, mostly terete, glaucous, withering (though often not completely) towards the middle of summer, after flowering, and remaining attached for a year or more. The differences between the two seem to show that the northern plant should not be referred to *D. parva*, a view also shared by Moran (Status Report of *Dudleya bettinae* in Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, California Native Plant Society Special Publication No. 1 ed. 2:18, 39 fn. 1980).

Hoover (1965) remarked that “the inflorescence and flowers of *D. bettinae* are virtually identical with those of *D. parva*, but the caudex and leaves are markedly stouter.” Compared with herbarium and living material from the type and other localities of *D. bettinae* [Ridge one mi w. of Cerro Romauldo, Hoover 7278 (Type: CAS; Isotype: RSA); Nakai 615 (CAS, LA); Cayucos, Moran 2277 (CAS, DS, SD, UC)] the San Bernardo Creek plant seems to be a dwarf form. In *Dudleya*, species with dwarf forms are not uncommon [*D. greenei* Rose, *D. cymosa* (Lemaire) Britton & Rose subsp. *gigantea* (Rose) Moran, *D. cymosa* subsp. *setchellii* (Jepson) Moran, *D. attenuata* (Watson) Moran subsp. *orcuttii* (Rose) Moran, etc.]. *Dudleya bettinae* and the San Bernardo Creek plant grow in similar substrates and exposures and flower at the same time. In an experiment utilizing a temperature and humidity regulated greenhouse to force rapid elongation of floral and vegetative parts of *D. bettinae* from the type and Cayucos localities, a closely related taxon, *D. abramsii* Rose subsp. *murina* (Eastwood) Moran, from Cuesta Canyon Park, San Luis Obispo County (Nakai 616 CAS, LA, SD), *D. parva*, and the San Bernardo Creek plant, the San Bernardo Creek plant did not differ much from *D. bettinae* in both floral and foliage shape and size. Being only a few kilometers from the type locality of the species it resembles and exhibiting few taxonomic distinctions, except for its small size, this dwarf plant appears not to deserve taxonomic rank in the genus *Dudleya*. It would seem best, as Moran (1980) also believes, to refer the northern *D. “parva”* to *D. bettinae*.—KEI M. NAKAI, 12717 S. Grevillea Ave., Hawthorne, CA 90250. (Received 8 Jan 1981; revision accepted 31 May 1982.)

A DISJUNCT POPULATION OF *Ribes sanguineum* (GROSSULARIACEAE) IN IDAHO.—*Ribes sanguineum* Pursh. has not previously been reported from Idaho nor anywhere